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41st YEAR.

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NO. 25

SHREWD SPIES OF GERMAN SYSTEM

Have Invaded Postoffice,
Says Diplomat.

WANT TO GET NEW INVENTIONS

Messages To Embassies Read
Secretly—Other Let-
ters Tampered With.

KAISER'S MINIONS ARE BUSY

Washington, D. C., June 19.—That scores of letters written by inventors of new guns, ammunition and other articles which have a military value, written to the ordinance officials of the United States army and navy, have been opened while in the custody of the Post-office Department and read by German Secret Service Agents, is the charge of a diplomat who represents one of the allies in Washington. He said:

"I do not want my name used, but I can quote you chapter and verse on this question. There is no doubt about it whatever. Mail to our office and those of the other representatives of the allies is opened continually, and perhaps with even greater regularity than that going to the ordinance experts of this Government."

"What we are particularly anxious to avoid is the inventors of this country trusting the secrets they are trying to sell to the mails. They may think that they are perfectly safe in the mails, but as a matter of fact the chances are largely in favor of a letter from an inventor to one of the ordinance experts being opened and read carefully by a German Secret Service Agent before it reaches its destination."

"We have positive information that letters mailed in a post-office building were opened before arriving at their destination. In another case a letter was even mailed direct on a Government railway postal car, and it was opened before arriving in Washington. In this case the only explanation I can see is that the German Secret Service Agent is actually a Civil Service employee in the employ of the railway mail service."

"There are two classes of information, both of prime importance, which these tamperers with the mail wish to obtain. One of these, of course, relates to the new inventions along military lines. The Germans are intensely scientific, and have a number of men quick to appreciate the importance of any such discoveries, or to recognize that they are worthless."

"One would not think that they would have a sufficient number of men possessed of this scientific knowledge which they could spare at this time, when it would be the casual judgment that all such men available would be needed in their arms and munitions factories of the German Government, or in the testing shops and laboratories where new inventions would be tested. But this is not the case."

"They have such men to spare, it seems, for they have a number in this country keeping a continual watch for new ideas. They were here before the war began, and they will stay after it closes, still on the watch for anything which might be of importance to the army and navy."

"On the other hand, these special agents are anxious to find out anything they can by holding the mail which is directed to the embassies of the allies, or is sent out from them. They have found out several things which we did not understand how they ascertained until we discovered the whole arrangement."

"It is perfectly obvious that the privilege of reading all the mail to and from the embassies of your enemies is a perfectly enormous advantage to be given to a country, and yet the Germans have obtained what practically amounts to that privilege by their highly successful spy system."

"We are guarding against it in the mail sent out by all the embassies and legations representing the allies, but we have not been able of course, to spike their guns on letters containing descriptions and drawings of new military and naval inventions. That is what we are most anxious to do now. We do not

want the descriptions of these inventions to be scanned by German experts, to be used, perhaps, by the German army and navy against our forces in Europe."

CRIPPLE WAS SHOT AS HE SAT IN HIS BUGGY

Central City, Ky., June 19.—Fred Humphrey, 35 years old, was shot and is thought to be fatally wounded by Ed Amos, 36 years old, late this afternoon. It is alleged that Amos approached Humphrey, who was sitting in a buggy, and after some words, drew a pistol from his pocket and fired a shot into the right side of Humphrey. The wounded man was taken to the home of Mel Amos, where doctors probed for the bullet, but were unable to locate it. Humphrey is a cripple, having been paralyzed from the waist down five years ago, when a shot fired at close range lodged in his spinal column. He has a wife and three children. Amos fled from the scene of the shooting and concealed himself in the home of John Amos, where officers arrested him, taking him to the county jail at Greenville to await the result of the shooting.

SHRAPNEL FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES

Lynn, Mass., June 19.—Five-inch shrapnel shells are being produced at the rate of 5,000 per day at the plant of the General Electric Company, in this city, for the British army. The work was begun less than two weeks ago, and, from the manner in which the daily production has been steadily increased, it is believed that the output will be considerably more than 5,000 within another week.

The work is being done under the supervision of three Englishmen, who, workmen say, seem to be clothed with sufficient authority. Whether the production of ammunition extends to the other plants of the General Electric Company is not known here, but, from the speed which is being insisted upon in producing the shrapnel, it is believed that the company has accepted an order from Great Britain and her allies necessitating the expenditure of millions of dollars.

A YOUTHFUL MINISTER DROWNED IN THE OHIO

Cloverport, Ky., June 19.—A youthful preacher who was assisting a revivalist who has been holding meetings at Stephensport, lost his life by drowning in the Ohio river on Saturday afternoon at 3:30. Rowland Hopper was his name, and he was only 17 years of age. He was in bathing on the Kentucky side just above the town and was swimming at a distance of about 20 feet from the shore. Cramp seized him and before his companion (there being only one in company with him) could reach his side he had drowned. The body was recovered at 4:15 and will be taken to Willmore, Ky., for interment.

The young man is survived by his mother and father, two brothers and two sisters, who reside at Kingswood, in Breckenridge county.

STATE-AID ROAD LAW HELD CONSTITUTIONAL

Frankfort, Ky., June 19.—The State-aid road law and the five-cent tax are constitutional, and counties voting bonds under State-aid may use the money received from the State to reimburse them half the amount so expended for any legitimate county purpose. Counties are limited to a 20-cent levy for a sinking fund in addition to the regular 50-cent levy for general purposes, but may appropriate additional funds raised by the general levy to increase the sinking fund for the retirement of the road bonds and the payment of interest.

This was decided by the Court of Appeals in an opinion by Chief Justice Miller, reversing the Knox Circuit Court in the case of T. J. Mitchell against the Knox Fiscal Court. Mitchell sought an injunction to restrain the Fiscal Court from disposing of the bonds, appropriating such money as might be received from the State under State aid to the sinking fund and levying a tax of 22½ cents for sinking fund. He was denied his injunction and the judgment was reversed because the Fiscal Court is limited to a special levy of 20 cents.

This year's sugar beet crop shows a big increase, according to Department of Agriculture reports.

LEO FRANK GETS FULL LIFE TERM

Two Days Before Date Set
For Hanging.

ACTION OF GOVERNOR SLATON

Commuting Sentence Saved
Convicted Murderer
From Gallows.

GOES TO MILLEDGEVILLE, GA.

Macon, Ga., June 21.—Leo M. Frank arrived in this city at 2:44 a. m. under heavy guard on his way to the State farm at Milledgeville, Ga.

Sheriff Mangum, of Fulton county, who had Frank in charge, said that Frank's sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment by Gov. Slaton.

The Sheriff and his prisoner were transferred to an automobile and immediately left for the State farm. Frank was not handcuffed.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—Gov. Slaton announced to-night that he would make known to-morrow, probably in the forenoon, his decision on Leo M. Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. The Governor to-day worked on his opinion.

Frank was hopeful to-night of executive clemency. He is sentenced to be hanged Tuesday.

The prisoner spent a quiet day. His only visitors were his immediate family and intimate friends. Jail officials said that not less than 500 persons requested to see him.

Letters and telegrams bearing on the case continued to arrive at the Governor's office to-day, adding to the hundreds of messages received since the Pardon Commission made its recommendation against clemency.

Militia Guards Governor.

Atlanta, Ga., June 21.—With several hundred men and boys clamoring to get into the front gates of his country home on Peachtree road, which had been barricaded with barbed wire entanglements, threatening to overpower twenty county policemen armed with riot guns, Governor Slaton called out the militia late to-night for protection.

Upon the arrival of four companies of State guardsmen, which had been held under arms, and rushed to the estate in automobiles, the Governor proclaimed martial law in the district extending half a mile in front of his home and half a mile back and a quarter of a mile on each side.

When the soldiers lined up with fixed bayonets to disperse the crowd, stones, bricks and bottles were thrown at them.

A telephone message from Milledgeville, where Frank was taken to-day to begin his sentence, said trouble was feared there, but the sheriff of Baldwin county did not request troops and they were not sent.

At 11 o'clock to-night sixty men of Company C, Georgia National Guard, arrived at Governor Slaton's country place near the city, and formed a cordon in front of the gate. The Governor proclaimed martial law for a distance of a half mile to the east side of his home and instructed Captain Cheron, commanding the soldiers, to order a crowd of about seven hundred men and boys in front of the estate to disperse.

THOMAS WANTS NATION TO OWN MAMMOTH CAVE

Washington, June 21.—A bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to purchase Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, with surrounding territory and convert it into a national park will be introduced on the opening day of the coming session of Congress by Representative Robert Y. Thomas, in whose district the famous cave is located. Representative Thomas insists that Mammoth Cave and its environment furnish the making of the greatest national park in the country, bar none.

Plans for the proposed League of Peace, by which nations may settle their differences without resort to arms, were outlined in an address by former President, W. H. Taft at Philadelphia.

PRESIDENT GIVEN A "SASSY" REPLY

By Leader Of Villa-Zapata Forces.

RESENTS TONE WILSON'S NOTE

But Declares Belief In the
President's Sincerity
and Good Faith.

IS WILLING TO HAVE PEACE

Washington, June 19.—The United States Government was informed to-day in a note from Francisco Lagosa Chazaro, president of the Villa-Zapata Convention Government at Mexico City, that if President Wilson's recent statement warning the Mexican factions to compose their differences should signify "pressure or threat," the conventionist government "still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people."

The communication transmitted by the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, states, however, that the convention continues "to conjecture that the general idea of the Government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle, which would be for the greatest good of the country."

After declaring a willingness to make peace with the Carranza faction, the note as made public to-night by the State Department, says in part:

"The conventionist government does not see, does not wish to see, in the substance of the declarations made by His Excellency, President Wilson, anything more than an advice, a friendly suggestion to induce the contending groups to wipe out their differences and lead them into the path to the end pursued by the revolution. Coming to the declaration that if we Mexicans cannot settle our differences within a very short time the Government of the American Union will find itself constrained to decide as to what means it shall use to bring it about, the conventionist government cannot understand how President Wilson previously declares in the same note that the United States does not desire or claim any right to settle the affairs of Mexico, and more to the same effect. The same chief of the American nation made at Indianapolis the following categorical declaration:

"I am proud to belong to a powerful nation which says that country, Mexico, which we could crush, will enjoy the same liberty in the management of its affairs as we enjoy. If I am strong I should be ashamed to dictate to the weak in the measure of my strength. My pride consists in keeping my strength free and not in oppressing another people with it."

"If contrary to the interpretation which in the most friendly sense the conventionist Government puts upon President Wilson's declarations, this closing part should signify a denial of the instinctive sympathy generously demonstrated to the Mexican revolution and should further signify pressure or threat, the Conventionist Government, still harboring the conscience of its sacrifices, will maintain the dignity of the Mexican people. We continue, however, to conjecture that the general idea of the Government of the United States is to help us in a friendly way to bring to an end our fratricidal struggle which would be for the greatest good of the country. The Government is ready to bring about by all means consistent with its dignity the fusion of all the contending groups, to initiate all the economic, political and social reforms aimed at by the revolution and to establish a strong stable government with which all tendencies and all legitimate interests will find the fullest favor and enjoy the guarantees which our fundamental law provides."

This note from the Convention Government was drafted after conferences with the Zapata leaders. The State Department previously had received a note of the same general character from Gen. Villa which, while denying the right of the United States to intervene in Mexico, said that the suggestion for

a unification of the factions should be adopted. Proposals for peace are repeated in the Chazaro note, but as yet no definite word has been received from Gen. Carranza as to his attitude.

HIGH COURT SAYS WIVES MUST BE FORBEARING

Frankfort, Ky., June 19.—Patience, forbearance and sympathy must be exercised by the wife in reforming and assisting a husband to overcome his weakness or else alimony will not be allowed in this State in case of a divorce. Such was the opinion of the Court of Appeals in reversing the Jefferson Circuit Court in the case of William A. Benedict against Florence E. Benedict.

Mrs. Benedict had secured a divorce and \$35 a month alimony. Benedict is an assistant engineer of the city of Louisville. Having married without a large bankroll, Benedict, in order to obtain a fortune began to play the races. It was charged, and instead of making money, lost \$700. This, it is said, he kept from his wife, whom he was trying to make believe that he had plenty of money until he was compelled to take advantage of the bankrupt law.

Then the domestic troubles of Benedict and his wife became numerous. Mrs. Benedict sued for divorce, stating that she would not live with a man who tried to deceive her.

This, the court says, is not a ground for divorce in this State, because the court says it is the duty of the wife to be patient, forbearing and sympathetic until the husband can overcome his weakness.

GUNNER BOASTS ABOUT SLAUGHTER HE CREATED

Atlanta, Ga., June 19.—Wounded recently at Ypres by a shell falling near the gun he was operating, and now convalescing in England at the home of a relative, Grady Powell, of Lineolnton, Ga., has written to friends here that in the short time he has seen service as a member of the Canadian Artillery he has fired 6,000 shells and has killed 3,000 Germans. He says each shrapnel contains 365 bullets, and fragments of the shell will account for enough to make one shell worth 500 projectiles. He believes that every other shell got at least one man. One he says he knows killed forty-three.

"Every time I drop a shell in their trenches and see a bunch of legs and arms fly about twenty feet up in the air, I can't help feeling mighty nice about it, for I know that at least fifteen or twenty of them will knock off killing women and children. I have never but once got so low down as to shoot at one man. This guy I just shot at to try out some new ammunition. The ammunition was O. K."

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION TO BE BARRED IN KOREA

Washington, June 19.—All religious education will be barred within ten years from schools in Korea, giving "a general education," by an order promulgated by Gen. Terauchi, Japanese Territorial Governor of Korea, the text of which was made public here to-day by the Japanese embassy.

The order prohibits the teaching of any religion—no exception being made in favor of Shintoism, the Japanese national religion—but allows a period of ten years for the schools to conform to the new conditions. It will seriously affect a large number of American and other Christian missionary schools which have been established in Korea, and reports of its provisions already have evoked considerable discussion among missionary organizations in the United States.

Gen. Terauchi prefaces his order with the declaration that the experience of the United States and France has demonstrated the wisdom of separating education and religion. The ten-year period, according to the order, is allowed in order that native Korean teachers may acquire the Japanese language, and to afford the existing private schools an opportunity to adjust themselves to the new requirements.

The Day of Freedom!

Greensburg, Ind., June 21.—The women and girls operating spool machines at the Bromwell Wire Factory in this city, will hereafter wear "overalls" like the male operators, as a measure of safety and convenience. Here are twenty such employees.

NOTED OKLAHOMA CASE IS DECIDED

"Grandfather Clause" En-
actments Held Void.

THE LITERACY TEST LEGAL

But No Right Exists to Select
Arbitrary Date For Its
Enforcements.

IT AFFECTS SEVERAL STATES

Washington, June 21.—In a decision so broad as probably to annul "grandfather clause" enactments in every Southern State which has adopted such laws, the Supreme Court to-day held invalid Oklahoma and Maryland legislation aimed at restricting the negro vote. The decision was unanimous.

The decision, in short, was that it is a violation of the Fifteenth amendment for a State to select arbitrarily a date, such as 1860, and provide that persons not qualified to vote on that date or whose ancestors were not so qualified, are barred from voting or must submit to voting tests not required of others.

The court further held that election officials who sought to enforce such clauses could be held amenable to law for denying persons a right to vote and that such officials could not disregard the fact that the Fifteenth amendment had stricken out of the State law the word "white" as a qualification of voting.

Property and other tests for voters enacted by the Maryland Legislature for Annapolis in the same act in which the grandfather clause was inserted were held to be so closely related to the grandfather clause as to make all the qualifications fail.

For more than fifteen years the "grandfather clause" has been inserted in constitutions of Southern States. The most popular form has been to exempt from educational and property tests for voting, those who could vote in 1860, 1867 and 1868, thus leaving the tests to apply to those who did not vote at those dates.

The Oklahoma grandfather clause provides "that no person shall be registered as an elector in this State, or be allowed to vote in any election herein, unless he be able to read and write any section of the constitution of the State of Oklahoma, but no person who was, on January 1, 1866, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under any form of government, or who at that time resided in some foreign nation, and no lineal descendant of such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote because of his inability to so read and write sections of such constitution."

THE NATIONAL DEBTS INCREASE \$11,250,000,000

Buda Pest, June 21.—The national debts of the belligerent powers have been increased \$11,250,000,000 since the beginning of the war, according to figures compiled by Dr. Elemer Hantos, a Hungarian financial authority.

Austria, says Dr. Hantos, added \$745,000,000 to her previous debt of \$2,700,000,000 and Hungary \$425,000,000 to a previous debt of \$1,395,000,000.

Germany's national debt at the beginning of the war was \$6,420,000,000, and this had increased by \$2,895,000,000 at the end of March. Turkey increased her national debt from \$605,000,000 to \$715,000,000.

Great Britain's increase is set by Dr. Hantos at \$2,150,000,000, France's at \$2,230,000,000, and Russia's at \$2,750,000,000. Smaller amounts are chargeable to Serbia, Montenegro, Belgium and Japan.

Banks Consolidate.

Mr. Rowan Holbrook, of the Bank of Hartford, returned home yesterday from Livermore, Ky., where he had been spending the past few days assisting the officers of the Bank of Livermore and Farmers and Traders Bank of that town to work out the details of consolidation. The two banks when consolidated will have a capital of \$30,000—the largest bank in McLean county.

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